FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON PAPAL PROPOSAL

PY302018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1849 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (NA)--It has been officially announced in this capital that the Argentine Government has informed Pope John Paul II of the need to "continue the study of the document" given by his holiness to Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor on 12 December. The Argentine position was explained by the Argentine delegates to the Vatican, Guillermo Moncayo and Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, who left for the Holy See yesterday.

The official communique released by the Foreign Ministry states:

"The Argentine Government today informed the august mediator in the Vatican City of the need to continue the study of the document given by his holiness to the foreign minister of this country on 12 December, with the calmness and thoroughness required by the great importance of the matter.

"The reflections which may be the outcome of the present study will be handed over to the holy father in due time, notwithstanding the additional details which it may be deemed necessary to gather for a better analysis of the papal proposals."

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE INCREASE--(NA)--Fuel prices go up today an average 10 percent, it was announced yesterday. Premium petro goes up to 1,380 pesos per liter, from 1,250 pesos, low-grade petro to 1,130 pesos from 1,030 and kerosene and gas oil to 830 pesos from 750. The energy secretariat said that the 10 percent increase corresponds to the combined increases for December and January. Fuel prices went up 10 percent last month as well, and then the government justified the size of the increase, saying it corresponded to the price increase plus higher taxes to bring fuel prices in line with other prices affected by the application of the value-added-tax (IVA), which is not levied on fuels. Business sources yesterday expected that, despite the government's claim that today's 10 percent increase is meant to cover January, fuel prices will be raised again "in about 15 days." [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Dec 80 p 11 PY]

PENSIONS HIKE--Pensioners and retired workers will receive a 20 percent increase as from nest Thursday, according to an announcement made yesterday by Social Welfare Minister Jorge Fraga. From that date, the minimum pension will be 621,400 pesos per month, the minimum pension for women 528,190 pesos, the minimum pension for old age and invalids 369,740 pesos and the maximum pension 6,668,700 pesos. Also from Thursday, the family allowance for wives of pensioners and retired people is increased from 80,000 to 170,000 pesos per month. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Dec 80 p 11 PY]

NAVY OPERATIONS CHIEF--The chief of staff of the navy, Vice Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, today installed Vice Adm Alberto Gabriel Vigo as chief of navy operations. He replaces Vice Adm Pedro Antonio Santamaria, who is retiring. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Dec 80 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO'S YEAREND MESSAGE TO NATION

PY300239 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2315 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Undated yearend message to the nation by President Joao Figueiredo from Planalto Palace--recorded]

[Text] Brazilians, we have reached the end of a difficult year and both the government and the people feel on their shoulders the weight of internal and external problems. Counter to our desires, we must recognize that these problems set the conditions and limits of the growth capacity of developing countries.

Anywhere in the world, those who have no oil but need it in great quantities, as Brazil does, have to resort to the few other available alternatives. They either stop their growth or contract debt or find solutions to come up with the energy demanded by progress, well-being and the improvement of the people's standard of living. We cannot halt our growth. We reached our present stage at the cost of hard work and sacrifice by the Brazilian family. To stop our growth would be equivalent to turning back the clock, to losing years that we would never recover. We Brazilians cannot afford this. How can we halt our growth if we have to create 1.5 million new jobs per year, every year? We only have one way to achieve that objective. The sum of everyone's efforts must be even greater than it is today. If everyone helps, if everyone works even harder, if we make better use of the means of production we have, then we can grow. And if we manage to save what we produce in excess, we will have less inflation. And if we can export part of that surplus, then we will be in a position to solve the problem of our international account.

As you know, the idea that a country can export without importing or import without exporting is grossly misleading. To assert that we do not need foreign trade is deceiving millions of wage earners whose jobs depend on buyers beyond our borders. Limiting our production to what we can consume internally is ignoring the fact that consumers abroad can help us to raise the level of employment at home. Therefore, the three driving forces of our current development are to increase production, to increase savings and to increase exports as much as we can.

How does this concern you Brazilians who are with your families in your homes during the celebration of the yearend festivities? It does concern you, and greatly. We have a labor force that is rapidly approaching 50 million people and many of them--friends of yours, perhaps--have jobs only because our factories can sell abroad. It is common practice to criticize the amount of our foreign debt because it is easy to criticize. But the money we owe is not money thrown away. It is money we borrowed to finance projects, undertakings and services. In other words, it represents wealth and jobs at home. It is the same thing you do when you buy on installments or borrow money to improve your homes. The debt is in fact large but it is under control, it will not get out of hand. The government will see to that. But our strength also lies in the Brazilian capacity to devise formulas and solutions. While others are awaiting the miracle oil, we Brazilians are making efforts to find solutions. We do not have enough oil, but we do have alcohol and vegetable oils that offer the advantage of being renewable resources providing wealth and jobs here at home.

Therefore, in these days preceding the new year, I invite all Brazilians to look forward confidently toward the future of the fatherland because from where I stand I can see better days ahead. As I said last year on the same occasion, I cannot promise a new year without difficulties. The important thing is that Brazilians are determined to produce. Let us make use of our potential in the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms for the benefit of all Brazilians. Therein lies the solution, not in the pessimism that builds nothing, not in blind negativism. The solution lies in the unity of everyone's efforts to help each other, to strive in the same direction, giving deaf ears to the sad song of those predicting disaster.

As the Lord says trust and pray, I say to you that this is the time to trust in Brazil and to work even harder. if we do, we will be propitiating God's blessings that I ask for all of you on the threshold of the new year. Let us believe. Brazil deserves our faith. Happy new year to everyone.

PAPER VIEWS SALE OF MATERIEL TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PY302044 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 5

[By Andre Gustavo Stumpf]

[Text] Three new military attache slots have been created at Brazilian embassies abroad: in Iraq, Yugoslavia and Guyana. One other military attache slot, for Angola, currently is being studied by the strategists of the army and the Foreign Ministry. Each of the new military attache slots grants the host country reciprocal rights, that is, to appoint a military attache to its embassy in Brazil.

This international opening of the Brazilian Army proves that the largest military branch is beginning to reshuffle its strategic objectives and to clearly outline its participation in the country's domestic policy. All four new military attaches will be stationed in countries which style themselves as socialist. The actions of the Brazilian Army prove that it has considerable information on the political systems of those countries.

The Brazilian military expansion abroad is marked by a peculiarity. Arms sales have been particularly successful with Third World countries whose governments are socialist. This factor has an influence on political and military reasoning because the precious foreign currency resulting from this trade comes from Third World socialists. In November of this year, arms exports headed the list of sales of manufactured products abroad.

Information about the overall economic results of Brazilian materiel exports is contradictory. The Itamaraty diplomats who handle the matter usually downplay the sales and talk about $100 million for last year's sales. According to the National Security Council, 1979 materiel exports reached $700 million. Finally, military sources talk about approximately $800 million and estimate that 1981 sales will surpass $1 billion.

Great difficult is met when trying to define military materiel. Is a truck equipped with 4-wheel drive, self-locking differential gears and special headlights military materiel? It may be, depending on who is writing the statistics. The same can be applied to resolvers, soldiers' uniforms, boots, canteens, belts and other commodities normally used by an army. In addition to disguising statistics, thus distorting the true situation of military materiel sales, there is another problem: The policy for arms exports is secret. The PENEMEM [national program for military materiel and equipment exports] is a secret document to which only officials connected with the sector have access.

The procedure normally used to sell military equipment abroad is extremely complex. Brazil does not sell to indivuduals, it only deals directly with governments. Thus, the military attache has an enormously significant role to play in these transactions. After an opportunity for a deal is discovered through the attache and a private enterprise, this possibility is submitted for consideration by the National Security Council. In turn, this body requests the opinion of Itamaraty, the IMBEL [Ordnance Industry] and other industrial enterprises before accepting the order.

Officially, Brazil accepts only one restriction on arms sales: The Brazilian Government complies with the UN decision to boycott materiel sales to South Africa. Just recently, a lot of 130 light reconnaissance cars sold to that country was shipped. [as published] This is the only dogma with which Brazilian diplomats have to deal because all orders from other countries are examined solely from the viewpoint of their commercial and political value.

Thanks to this ideological flexibility, somewhat similar to the responsible pragmatism of the prior government, the market for Brazilian materiel has expanded in the Middle East and Asia and has begun to grow in Africa. A few sales of military materiel to African countries have taken place, small sales which merely prove that further transactions are possible. The South American market, where Brazil seeks to gain some ground, has acquired mainly military equipment, although small lots of arms also have been sold.

The international opening of the Brazilian Army deserves some political analyses because the militarymen are seeking to fulfill the dream of an autonomous branch as far as military supplies are concerned. In the meantime, the Brazilian military industry is closely related to its exporting capacity because the armed forces are not much of a client and would be incapable of maintaining a constantly developing and improving military industry. So far, the Third World countries controlled by socialist governments have been the best market for Brazilian products.

To this paradox, caused by the fact that this very army has been the author of the national security doctrine, we have to add another one. Brazil's competitor in South America is what the Brazilians call Jewish trade. The Israelis have an important market in Latin America. The result of this paradoxical situation is that while the free world competes with the Brazilian products, the socialist governments purchase Brazilian military materiel.

The Israeli Government--which has the largest arms sales bureau in Mexico City--already has proposed joining efforts with Brazil to secure the market. Brasilia formally rejected the proposal because the national industry is not interested in splitting its incipient markets without getting anything in exchange from Israel. A similar proposal has been conveyed to the Argentine Government but Buenos Aires' answer is not known. It is known that former President Alejandro Lanusse, who is currently connected with the Argentine military industry, has been in Israel where he discussed the matter.

With all of this in mind, the opening of military attache slots in those countries and the studies to create another one in Angola (there is some talk about appointing a military attache in Mozambique) shows one of the less known sides of the Brazilian army. The desire to actively participate in the building of new African countries drives the Brazilian militarymen toward the other side of the Atlantic, in the same path as arms merchants.

DELFIM NETO ANNOUNCES SUBSIDIES FOR AGRICULTURE

PY301644 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Brasilia--After the meeting of the National Monetary Council which approved the new system of financing for the agricultural sector for 1981, Planning Minister Delfim Neto reported yesterday that this sector will receive financial support to the amount of 1.3 trillion cruzeiros, of which 450 billion cruzeiros will be spent on subsidies. The minister emphasized that 450 billion cruzeiros in subsidies is the largest amount both in absolute and relative terms, ever to be placed at the disposal of the agricultural sector.

SENATOR DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC OPENING PROCESS

PY221510 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 4

[From our agency]

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the PP [Popular Party], Senator Tancredo Neves, yesterday said that "the president is now slowly becoming the only person to defend democracy's consolidation because it appears that the idea has not gotten across to his government team, as has been observed with the changes of ministers."

The congressman from Minas Gerais State said that he has no doubts about the successes of the democratic opening process, but he foresees the possibility of a backward slide "or, in the best of cases, the institutional framework will remain stationary."

It is his opinion that "the president became even more isolated and his political opening thesis more weakened" when Eduardo Portella and Said Farhat left the government team. Therefore, it is his belief that the most important task of the opposition leaders "in the current emergency is that of urgently promoting, with assurance and without resentment or vanity, the closing of links of the opposition forces, not only to outline a path of common action in the town councils, legislative assemblies and in the National Congress, but also with a view to the elections of 1982.

Tancredo warned that the people do not understand the disagreements between the opposition forces. It is his opinion that "the disagreements among them will open the way for a victory of the government forces, which will mean the continuity of their institutional, economic and financial policies."

It is the belief of the PP president that a united opposition "has all the possibilities of obtaining a large number of governorships, something that will not occur if the opposition, wittingly or unwittingly, with its misunderstandings plays in to the hands of the reactionary forces."

"In addition to the fact that it would be an enormous disservice to the cause of the country's return to democracy," he stressed, "it would also be a betrayal of the people's confidence, leading its most cherished aspirations toward frustration."

FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS AT ARMED FORCES LUNCHEON

PY221255 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] During a luncheon given him yesterday by members of the armed forces, President Joao Figueiredo said that the political opening has caused "a fundamental commitment of the revolution" to become a reality. He stressed: "They are now returning to their specific job, an ever-increasing fruitful one, in their garrisons. They are the guardians of our independence and the guarantee of national invulnerability. Their actions are implemented within constitutional principles." He defended a dialogue that is capable of "making the seeking of solutions to the problems much easier," but he warned that "there can be no dialogue with institutions such as the armed forces, which are organized on the basis of heirarchy and discipline, if those principles are not respected." The president criticized the detractors who, he said, are only interested in the country's three big problems: "balance of payments, inflation and energy."

FIVE MURDERS ON 27 DEC ATTRIBUTED TO 'DEATH SQUAD'

PY301355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--A television station reported last night that four men and a woman were murdered yesterday by the death squad. The report added that the bodies of the victims of the invisible executions showed signs of torture.

The death squad is a clandestine organization which, according to several reports by the Brazilian press, is made up of policemen.

Police sources, who deny the existence of this macabre clandestine organization, attribute the mysterious murders of criminals to settlement of accounts between rival groups.

During the past few years, however, several policemen have been sentenced to long prison terms for participation in murders attributed to the death squad.

GOVERNMENT FOUND GUILTY IN 1976 TORTURE CASE

PY301830 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 15

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo--The federal government has been found guilty of illegally imprisoning, torturing and causing the death of worker Mancel Fiel Filho--who died on the premises of the DOI-CODI [Department of Domestic Operations--Internal Defense Operations Center] of the 2d Army on 17 January 1976--according to the verdict given by Judge Jorge Fracquer Scartezini of the Fifth Federal Court.

In the same verdict, the judge ruled in favor of the damages claim filed by Fiel's widow and his two daughters--Thereza de Lourdes Martins Miel, Marcia de Fatima Fiel and Maria Aparecida Fiel Pivotto--and ordered the federal government to pay as compensation for material damages the monthly salary of the worker, including Christmas bonus, from the day of his death to date, in addition to interests and possible salary increases. The federal government also will have to pay the claimants 500 times the highest minimum wage of the country in compensation for moral damages.

PETROBRAS ORDERS CONSTRUCTION OF 28 NEW SHIPS

PY301656 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Protuguese 24 Dec 80 p 21

[Excerpts] The Mines and Energy Ministry will finance the construction of 28 ships for Petrobras until 1982, and as of 1983, this burden will be transferred to the Transport Ministry, through SUNAMAM [National Merchant Marine Superintendency] which by that time should have solved its financial crisis. An interministerial protocol establishing the terms of that loan was signed yesterday by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and Transport Minister Eliseu Resende.

The transport minister explained that when the 28 ships for Petrobras are ready, they will save $110 million [per year] in foreign currency, stating that this year, the country's expenditures for chartering ships totaled $975 million.

Present also at the ceremony which was held yesterday at the office of the mines and energy minister in Rio de Janeiro was Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, because Petrobras ordered two ships for transport of gas from the navy shipyard, which will prevent idleness at that state shipyard.

The transport minister stressed the importance of the contracts in strengthening the merchant marine, saying that by the end of 1980 the capacity of the fleet increased to more than 8 million tons with the incorporation during the year of approximately 1.1 million tons. If the same performance is achieved in 1981, the minister feels that "only a small portion" of naval construction plan II will be left to be completed in 1982.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

PY200006 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will visit Brazil next (?month) to discuss issues related to dialogue between developed and developing countries. In July 1981, Canada will chair a summit meeting of representatives of developed and developing countries.

Trudeau also will visit Austria, Algeria, Nigeria and Senegal and the contacts he might make during this trip should have a significant impact on the July meeting. During his visit to Brazil, Pierre Trudeau also will discuss bilateral issues.

LAW ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN OIL PROMULGATED

PY301720 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Dec (LATIN)--A new and controversial law aimed at attracting foreign investments in the petroleum field and at maintaining the country's status as a crude exporter was approved in Peru today.

This law allows foreign enterprises to invest in secondary recovery of oil deposits together with the state-owned PETROPERU enterprise, as well as offering them a tax rebate if they reinvest in that sector. The law had been approved by congress 2 weeks ago but President Fernando Belaunde Terry delayed its promulgation due to the controversies over its provisions.

The promulgation of the aforementioned law coincided with an announcement made by PETROPERU of an important new oil well which has been drilled in the northeasern jungle.

According to PETROPERU, the oil well will yield an initial production of almost 5,000 barrels of crude per day to be increased to nearly 10,000 barrels per day. The recoverable reserves of this field are estimated at 20 million barrels.

Peru began to supply all its own petroleum 3 years ago, but domestic consumption is increasing rapidly.

According to Energy Minister Kuczynski, only one new oil well has been drilled this year and secondary recovery has come to a standstill because PETROPERU does not have the necessary money to continue it.

Only three foreign companies are operating in Peru at present: Occidental and Belco of the United States and Bridas of Argentina.

According to the agreements signed at the beginning of the current year, the companies return 50 percent of their production and pay taxes on the remainder.

This allows them to keep 9 of every 100 barrels they extract. According to Kuczynski, this percentage has discouraged other foreign companies from investing in Peru.

NEW FRG-BUILT SUBMARINE DELIVERED IN KIEL

PY231515 Buenos Aires AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Kiel, FRG, 19 Dec (AFP)--The first of four submarines built in the FRG for Peru was delivered in Kiel, northern FRG, today to Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza.

The 1,100-ton submarine was built in the Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW) shipyard. The other three submarines will be delivered before the end of 1982.

Peruvian sources indicated that the contract is for close to DM500 million (about $250 million).

Peru purchased two other submarines from the HDW company in the 70's.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE: CUBANS READYING TO INVADE FROM NICARAGUA

PA310255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that "a Cuban invasion of El Salvador is being prepared from Montelimar in Nicaragua."

Duarte made that statement during an honorary reception for national reporters and foreign correspondents in the Salvadoran presidential residence.

The leader presented no evidence of that alleged Cuban invasion.

Duarte voiced regrets "over the international news agencies' distortion of news on El Salvador."

"All Salvadorans are ready to fight for our nation against whatever invaders," Duarte stated.

In turn, a military official today confirmed that at least three soldiers have asked to be discharged in order to join Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the ruling junta who was removed in mid-December following a pact between the Christian Democratic Party and the upper military echelons. "You know their names. Why ask me to give them to you?," he said when asked for details as to who had gone over to Majano's side.

Duarte admitted that, in addition to the three unnamed military, two other officers exiled in Mexico have also shown their sympathies for the former junta member's position.

Duarte had previously cited the international news agencies which he accused of "distorting the facts about El Salvador." However, upon being interviewed after his speech, Duarte said that ACAN-EFE was not to blame for the distortion. "But news is being manipulated for the good of the leftwing groups," Duarte pointed out.

GUTIERREZ SAYS 'MATTER OF TIME' BEFORE LEFT LOSES

PA310405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 30 Dec 80

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] In the opinion of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Salvadoran vice president, the leftists in his country "have nothing left to do" and are only fighting "to give the impression of strength and to provoke a dialogue under better conditions." In an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE today at the Salvadoran presidential palace, Gutierrez stated:

"The leftists are lost. I do not say they are going to last 2 or 3 months, but they have nothing left to do. The only reason they continue fighting is to give the impression of strength and to provoke a dialogue under better conditions and because, perhaps, they hope to get international support before Reagan (the president-elect of the United States) takes office.

"All they are trying to provoke now is the U.S. Government finding a serious disturbance in the Central American area; a sort of counterforce to what may happen in Poland. And they want to provoke this before Ronald Reagan assumes his post as president on 20 January 1981," Gutierrez added.

"As chief of the armed forces, I say that we are determined to defend the government and Salvadoran territory. The morale of the armed forces is very high, and all its members are aware of the problem and of what we want to do.

"We are prepared to solve our problems without foreign intervention," the Salvadoran vice president continued.

"The conflict with the guerrillas, who in July of this year amounted to some 2,800, may last 2 months, 3 months or more. Soon, however, we will have pacified the country completely. It is a matter of time. Not that we have difficulties, but that it must be done little by little," Colonel Gutierrez explained.

"The fight against them," Colonel Gutierrez continued, "must be carried out without greater violence, without any more needless death and without punishing the people any more than what they have already endured."

Asked about Col Adolfo Majano, who since 15 October 1979 belonged to the government junta, but who was recently removed and later disappeared, Gutierrez said:

"We had many problems. The armed forces are the hardest hit institution in this process and there is a principle that cannot be violated: the principle of unity of command. An army cannot have two generals, and the two of us had the same powers. This was an aberration that had to be corrected.

"It was then decided to submit to the consideration of the armed forces the election of that chief. Thus, the army was given a choice between Colonel Majano, myself and a third party. And the armed forces chose me.

"Colonel Majano accepted the post as defense attache of the Salvadoran Embassy before the Spanish Government. In fact, he was asked to pick a country and so chose the motherland. He accepted it, but later, when the order was issued, he refused to accept it and we could not force him to leave. In order to declare him a rebel, he first had to be tried by the military court. Therefore, he is not a rebel."

Asked if he thought Majano may have considered the possibility of leading a guerrilla movement of the opposition, he replied:

"It had not occurred to me, but to him (Majano) I do not know, should he do so, he knows whom he will be joining and he knows he will not have an opportunity. They will be using him when needed, and later they would eliminate him.

"Each day the leftists' possibilities decrease. They cannot win without the people's support, and the people are against them because they have destroyed the only wealth the Salvadorans counted on: their work, by razing the factories, sacking stores, and placing bombs in business establishments.

"How can they have the support of those they have left out on the streets or in poverty?" Colonel Gutierrez asks.

"The workers do not want them. They made a tactical mistake when they thought this could be like in Nicaragua, where the people were really identified with the guerrillas. Here that is not the case, as there is no climate for insurrection, and that can be attested on the streets and in the villages.

"At a given moment the leftists knocked on the doors of the houses, distributed arms and then incited them to fight. What they did not count on was the fact that nobody followed them; all they achieved was to arm many criminals who now use those same arms to settle matters of jealousy or personal conflicts."

U.S. ADVISERS REPORTEDLY AIDING TROOPS IN NORTH

PA302027 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador--The offensive launched by detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] is gaining momentum every hour.

During the past 3 days, bloody fighting has taken place between the rebels and the junta's troops under the command of U.S. advisers in various parts of the country. The patriots have had their greatest success in Chalatenango Department, in the country's northern region. In several towns and other places they have managed to either isolate or wipe out army garrisons. The FMLN command said that the offensive is part of the overall plan for the overthrow of the unpopular junta.

The mass organizations, which are grouped under the Revolutionary Democratic Front, have intensified preparations for the general strike and are combining various forms and methods of struggle. Meanwhile, the FMLN's command has urged all Salvadorans to join the active struggle for the establishment of a democratic government in the country.

FARN ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE; CAPITAL COMPLETELY CALM

PA310425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A communique issued by the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) distributed today to the media, announces that in the next few days "we shall show the true strength we possess."

The document also reveals some of the actions carried out by that opposition group. In a clash in the Usulutan Department, east of San Salvador, on 19 December, the guerrillas say that "in that ambush we only suffered one casualty while the enemy suffered dozens of casualties."

Further on, the document explains that "the heroic forces of the people" repelled the aggression of "the bourgeois army commanded by the Yankee embassy," in several towns. Likewise, it announces that it is preparing a "final offensive" that will culminate with the overthrow of "band of rightist murderers and terrorists who today usurp the power."

The communique affirms "that the rightist terrorists and imperialism have fattened themselves with the sweat of the suffering Salvadoran worker;" that "even the oligarchs and imperialists themselves have lost confidence in the capacity of the servants of the terrorist junta."

Finally, it demands that the government junta "abandon power" and turn it over "to the people, led by the FMLN (Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation) and the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front). For a change, there has been complete calm in the capital in the past few days, at a time when action from the announced final offensive was expected on the part of the guerrillas. Not even military movements have been observed.

FDR SAYS CHALATENANGO CLASHES NOT FINAL OFFENSIVE

PA310347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Dec (AFP)--For the third consecutive day, the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the rebel forces continued engaging in fierce combat in Chalatenango Department, in northern El Salvador, according to various sources whose reports are incomplete, confusing and sometimes contradictory.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has distributed a communique saying that the clashes in Chalatenango are not the beginning of the "final offensive."

The FDR has accused the Salvadoran junta and its security corps of disguising the nature of these clashes and claiming they are part of the announced final offensive, in order to justify "the genocide of thousands of peasants in the area, and they claim victory over the guerrillas."

The FDR said once again that "in the political field, preparations are underway for a general strike which will be carried out simultaneously with the general insurrection."

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], one of the main guerrilla groups of the country, has announced that prior to 20 January when Ronald Reagan become U.S. president, "we will give evidence of the technical and military progress made by our forces and the broad popular support we have." The FARN statement leads one to believe that prior to that date, the "final offensive" announced by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation since early December will be underway.

The FARN also said that a sector of the Salvadoran Army led by Col Adolfo Majano, former junta member, "is preparing to join their forces in a revolution that is advancing and cannot be stopped."

FMLN OFFENSIVE REPORTEDLY 'GAINING STRENGTH'

PA300439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--It has been reported from El Salvador that the offensive launched by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has been gaining strength. In the last 3 days, fierce fighting has been taking place between the rebels and the junta forces led by U.S. advisers in various parts of the country. The patriots are being more successful in Chalatenango Department, in northern part of the country. In various towns, the rebels have been able to isolate and even wipe out army garrisons.

The FMLN command has reported that the offensive which has been launched is part of the general plan to oust the antipopular junta. The FMLN has reported that the mass organizations, which have joined the Revolutionary Democratic Front, [words indistinct] and the war methods have intensified the preparations for the general strike. The FMLN has called on all Salvadorans to join the active struggle in order to establish the democratic government in the country.

Weapons Claims

PA301530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Dec (AFP)--The guerrillas of the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) "already have enough war materiel to attack military garrisons in the country," Carlos Torres, an FMLN commander, has said here.

During a news conference in San Salvador, Torres said that the FMLN "has enough quality war materiel, such as rocket and grenade launchers, which are capable of destroying military fortresses and armored equipment."

The guerrilla commander reiterated that "we are in the final phase of the general offensive" and disclosed that they are [word indistinct] armament and ammunition in the country itself.

His statements, which are always optimistic about the outcome of the civil war currently taking place in El Salvador, coincided with reports of heavy clashes in the northern Department of Chalatenango, on the border with Honduras. Torres predicted that the Salvadoran junta will fall soon and said that army casualties are "substantial."

Moreover, the FMLN denied that there are presently "liberated areas" in the country, meaning areas totally under guerrilla control. "There are no really liberated regions but there are areas where the insurgents act without interference, even giving military training to [word indistinct] recruits," the FMLN commander said.

In a news release, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee said claims about the existence of "liberated zones" are "ridiculous."

The statements made by the guerrillas once more raised the subject of the true state of the civil war in El Salvador.

Military sources reported today that the areas of Chalatenango [Department] where clashes took place in the last few days "are under armed forces control."

LABOR FEDERATIONS CALL FOR END TO REPRESSION

PA290212 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Dec 80 pp 16, 29

[Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 1. Declaration of SOLIDARITY of all national labor federations with the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee (CUS), made up of the United Confederation of Salvadoran Workers (CUS), the Salvadoran Labor Union Federation (FUSS), the Salvadoran Labor Federation of the Food, Clothing, Textile and Allied Industries (FESTIAVTSCES), the Salvadoran Workers National Union (FENASTRAS), the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation (FSR), the Union of Workers of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (STISSS), the Textile United Industries, S.A. Labor Union (STIUSA), and the Committee for the Single Union Federation of Public and Municipal Employees (FUSEPM).

2. Messages of condemnation addressed to the Salvadoran Government junta demanding:

A. Respect for labor union freedoms and rights.

B. Release of the leaders of the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (STECEL), and others being held in the Santa Tecla prison and other political prisoners.

C. End of the repression against the workers and the people.

D. Demilitarization of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers (ANDA), the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL), the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL), the Autonomous Executive Port Commission (CEPA) and others.

E. Repeal of the antiunion and unconstitutional decrees such as decree 296 which prevents the free exercise of the right of organization of the public and municipal employees, and decrees 44 and 366 which eliminate the legal status of STECEL.

F. End of the state of siege, used by the army and security corps to generally and selectively repress the Salvadoran people and their democratic and revolutionary organizations.

G. Respect for unions' offices, constantly machinegunned and dynamited by state security corps and paramilitary bands.

H. Respect for the neutrality of hospitals and refugee centers for the victims of the government repression.

I. Absolute respect for the rights established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

J. Favorable resolution to the workers' demands in individual and collective labor conflicts.

K. Respect for the physical and moral integrity of the teachers, medics and other professionals whose organization have suffered the killing of many of their members, such as the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers (ANDES 21 de Junio).

L. End of military sieges, raids of private homes and popular organizations offices, arrest and killing of labor, political, and student leaders, religious personalities, and the people in general.

M. Freedom of public gathering of all popular organizations without repression.

N. Respect for freedom of expression and thought in all media and for the physical and moral (integrity) of national and foreign journalists.

O. End of the massacre against peasant and farmworkers and their organizations.

P. End of the participation of U.S. military advisers in repressive operations against the people throughout the Salvadoran territory.

The Salvadoran workers and people particularly require that:

The intervention of the U.S. Government in internal affairs of El Salvador be denounced, demanding:

A. Respect for the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

B. End of the economic and military aid to the Christian Democratic junta.

C. End of the participation of U.S. military elements in the operations against the people.

We request the INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY of the democratic governments which respect freedom and the principle of self-determination in order to isolate the repressive Salvadoran Government politically and economically.

We request that the labor federations in all democratic countries which love peace and social progress demand before the International Labor Organization (ILO) an on-the-spot investigation of the violations of labor freedoms and rights of El Salvador, carried out by the government, and send a permanent committee to watch over and guarantee the exercise of such freedoms and rights.

As a material expression of international SOLIDARITY and support of the WORKERS OF THE WORLD with the labor class and people of El Salvador, we request the following from our class brothers:

1. To decree a commercial BOYCOTT of all products to or from El Salvador designed to reinforce the already destroyed economy of the Christian Democratic military government junta.

2. To hold a symbolic international work stoppage as an expression of solidarity with the working class of El Salvador, for which the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee (CUS) will announce the date in due time.

3. To address messages of condemnation to the Salvadoran regime before the United Nations and the OAS, for its repressive nature, and express SOLIDARITY and support to the Salvadoran WORKERS and their vanguard, CUS.

4. To publish in all public media the expressions of SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT for the Salvadoran labor movement in view of the critical situation it is enduring.

5. To carry an economic campaign donating 1 DAY OF WORK to the organization within CUS, which currently is carrying out its work partly in the underground due to the repression of the government, the closing of their offices--many having been dismantled by the security forces which have confiscated all the office and printing equipment, union funds, and destroyed the furniture in efforts to cripple the action of the Salvadoran labor groups.

6. To send labor delegations, accompanied by professionals (medics, journalists, international law experts, jurists and progressive intellectuals) to conform on the spot the charges filed by CUS.

7. To prepare and carry out acts of solidarity of a politico-cultural nature, with the participation of representatives of our people in every country.

8. To attend and participate in every national or international event programmed in SOLIDARITY with the Salvadoran workers and people in their struggle for LIBERATION against the Salvadoran agroindustrial exporting oligarchy, the fascist army leaders, their rightist Christian Democratic servants and their U.S. imperialist bosses.

9. To send messages to the Salvadoran Supreme Court of Justice demanding the repeal of decrees 44 and 366 of the "revolutionary" government junta which eliminated the legal status of STECEL, and the national emergency law, militarizing the workers of the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions, to the following address: Government Center, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.

10. We particularly exhort all to show their fraternal and solidary warmth with our struggle attending THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE on 21, 22 23 February 1981, in Mexico, D.F., for which all consultations are being made with the Mexican Government in order to confirm this SOLIDARY event.

11. We ask that the labor organizations publicly recognize the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT and the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (FDR).

12. We ask for promotion of the legitimacy of the INSURRECTION of our Salvadoran people.

San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. December 1980.

CONIP MEMBERS THREATENED WITH EXCOMMUNICATION

PA292245 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1747 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] In his homily yesterday the Archbishop of San Vicente Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla said that all priests, nuns and lay persons who belong to the People's Church Committee, CONIP [as heard], will be excomunicated. Recently CONIP members said that as a church, they support the government program announced by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

Yesterday, Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla accused the CONIP of trying to incite the peasants to rebellion. He added that the priests and nuns killed this year, including Monsignor Romero, were killed for meddling into political affairs of no concern to the church. He concluded that such deaths were justified because the slain persons failed to respect the mandates of Christ.

'Progressive Priests' Leave

PA281622 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1824 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] An internal schism in the capital's church has been disclosed in the past few hours with the untimely departure of Rev Fabian Amaya, who is connected with the National Coordinating Board of the People's Church (CONIP).

Father Amaya is the fifth priest to move away from the religious line of the current Archbishop of San Salvador Arturo Rivera y Damas, in late December.

Rev Ricardo Urioste was reportedly the first to leave. He was followed by three Belgian priests from CONIP, and now it is Father Fabian Amaya's turn.

According to reports from the archbishopric, the priests' departure is in response to direct measures adopted by the Episcopal Conference, the church's conservative sector, which has begun purging so-called progressive priests.

GUATEMALA

SABOTAGE OF COFFEE FARMS BY PLANE CONFIRMED

PA302240 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1420 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The agriculture minister confirmed during a news conference yesterday the news disclosed on Sunday regarding the sabotage of the coffee plantations along the southern coastline by a light plane which spread rust-infested leaves over Suchitepequez Department. Minister Edgar Ponciano, along with Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, deputy public relations secretary at the Presidency, explained how, when and where a foreign light plane probably overflew the coffee area and dropped the rust-infected leaves.

Minister Ponciano said the situation is very serious because the area is rich in coffee and the disease can spread. He said the worst thing is that there are more small producers in the area but they are right next to big producers. Ponciano added that this is stupid harassment of our country intended to upset our economy.

He said that it is a well-known fact that coffee is 25 percent of Guatemala's economy and that no fewer than 1 million Guatemalans earn a living from it. He said this is germ warfare which is illegal and banned by the Geneva Convention.

The government, through the army, will take strong action against any airplane or vehicle which tries to do what occurred on 24 December when the rust-infected leaves were dropped from the air. The Inter-Central American Radio Organization inquired in Guatemala whether this means that the air force will down any light plane suspected of conducting such an operation.

Archila Marroquin admitted that that is possible. He said Guatemala is entitled to take any action against unidentified planes overflying our territory.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN PLANES REPORTEDLY VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA310408 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1953 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two Salvadoran Air Force planes which were bombing groups of peasants who were seeking refuge in Honduras overflew La Virtud and Valladolid municipalities, people who came from the area have reported. The planes were attacking townspeople from Chalatenango Department, next to the aforementioned areas, and violated our airspace in their efforts to keep their victims from crossing into Honduran soil.

In Valladolid, some cows were killed during the strafing. A teacher from (Gualita) who refused to give her name said the fire and the sound of airplanes were clearly heard in (Gualita).

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA PROMOTED TO DIVISION GENERAL

PA212137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Teguicigalpa, 21 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Policarpo Paz Garcia, provisional president and head of the Honduran Armed Forces, was promoted today to division general and decorated with a medal for "heroic valor."

The promotion ceremony was held at the General Francisco Morazan Military Academy. Officers of different branches and services of the armed forces were also promoted and decorated.

Four majors were promoted to lieutenant colonel and one lieutenant colonel to full Colonel. There were no promotions of colonels to brigadier general. Mario Chinchilla Carcamo, air force brigadier general and chief of staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, was decorated with a "first class" medal of merit.

The Honduran Army has no divisions or brigades. Paz Garcia and Chinchilla Carcamo are the only generals in the armed institution. Former chiefs of state Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and Juan Alberto Melgar Castro are also brigadier generals, but they are retired.

AGRARIAN REFORM TO RECEIVE PRIORITY IN 1981

PA300435 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Agrarian reform process remains the most important program of the Honduran Government, which does not discount the attention that the public health and education sectors should have in 1981. The following statements were made by Efrain Reconco Murillo, executive secretary of the Superior Council of Economic Planning, during an interview with journalist Jose de Flores.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the essence of the 1981 plan prepared by the Superior Council of Economic Planning?

[Answer] Basically there is the agrarian reform. The National Agrarian Institute, INA, has already obtained the signature of the president of the republic authorizing an orderly administrative reorganization within INA to speed up programs and therefore speed up the agrarian reform, making it more efficient. The production of basic grains will be given much importance to prevent the shortages we have been enduring recently. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

HENRY RUIZ COMMENTS ON BULGARIAN COOPERATION

PA310024 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The framework of and the plans for economic cooperation between Nicaragua and Bulgaria are analyzed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, who was a member of a delegation from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which visited that socialist country, among others.

The Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

The visit to Bulgaria, in addition to the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, made it possible to strengthen ties of friendship and to review the framework of economic, political and commercial cooperation from a new perspective based on solidarity, mutual respect and free self-determination.

The observance of Bulgaria's industrial and commercial development is an important factor to Nicaragua in implementing the bases of a new economy within the revolutionary plan that is being promoted by the FSLN and the government.

The following are Commander Ruiz' comments on the visit the Bulgaria and the economic and commercial results gained from it.

Q--Commander Ruiz, could you analyze for us the status of existing cooperation between Nicaragua and the Bulgarian Government?

A--First of all, we made a tour in October of last year, in which we noted the problems being faced by the Nicaraguan economy, as well as what the process needed in order to become active.

On that occasion, we met with several companeros of the Bulgarian Communist Party and other authorities who expressed their willingness to help Nicaragua, since they saw the process in the framework of our national liberation and above all because we are a people who are rising up after a bloody and heroic war and this, to them, was worthy of respect and admiration.

The second phase was the tour made in March by the Government of National Reconstruction and members of the FSLN National Directorate during which broad agreements were signed for aid to this country. However, the agreements have not been put into effect partly because of the slowness with which we have tried to implement them.

We made a working tour to discuss details and specifics and we met with Todor Zhivkov, secretary general and president of the presidium [title as published], who reiterated the willingness of his people, his party and his government to continue strengthening relations with Nicaragua.

On that occasion, of course, we tried to give specifics regarding the difficulties that Nicaragua is facing in achieving its development. First of all, we emphasized the energy problem. In response to this, Bulgaria will sign a contract with the Republic of Nicaragua to finance the dam on the Yeye River, which has a production, or will have an effective production of some 50 megawatts.

Another plan to be implemented consists of forming joint state enterprises. In these enterprises, the Bulgarians would not be owners of the enterprise, but rather they would invest under a plan in which the machinery, complete equipment, technical assistance and the initial capital is provided by the Bulgarians. The capital will be amortized with permanent benefits for Nicaragua. After a certain time, the benefits will go entirely to Nicaragua. In other words, within a short time Nicaragua will be the owner of productive enterprises, thus giving the national economy a breather.

We could say that this type of cooperation demonstrates to some extent what we believe cooperation should be. It is also an expression of the investment philosophy that we would like to present to and establish with all countries that would like to help our process; that is, to give the national economy a respite from paying off capital, to establish the basis for strengthening that economy and to later leave the country free from any multinational ties.

This same tour also seeks to deepen trade relations, as a means of expanding multilateral, multifaceted relations between Nicaragua and Bulgaria. It can also be said that we will try to convince the Republic of Bulgaria to open certain lines of credit for commodities and certain other articles which the Bulgarians produce.

We believe that this type of aid to and cooperation with Nicaragua will result in trade that will lead, over the medium- and long-term, to the creation of a rotating loan fund that will serve to increase our possibilities of improving our balance of payments, as well as to the trying out of new forms of economic relationship that will take a large step toward what are known as government-to-government loans, which are long-term loans at low rates of interest.

Another aspect that must be noted is the technical assistance. We will obtain, free of charge, a type of assistance that will directly support our production. This involves a greater organization of labor, but also a reduction of the costs that we have been paying for technological assistance in the course of the revolution.

Another aspect is education. There will be a number of scholarships. Under the first agreement, we obtained a total of 100 scholarships, for a period of 5 years. However, in practice we have offered those scholarships and we have surpassed a part of what would be the 1980-81 quota.

And finally, there could be cooperation of the socialist countries in the area of farming, in which Bulgaria has great economic strength, among other reasons because it has a really abundant economy despite the fact that it has few raw materials. However, it has a substantial production capacity.

That is basically what I had to add. I must repeat that I was granted a welcome that continues to demonstrate the affection which the Bulgarian people hold for the Nicaraguan people.

Q--In what areas will the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan cooperation be implemented?

A--Technological assistance is a way of giving the nation a certain capacity to produce its own science, of adjusting science to national needs and, therefore, of creating a new technological capacity that will replace the technology of dependence. However, this is a very long process which includes the training of cadres and the complete installation of machineries, which cannot be completed over the short term. However, it must be emphasized that the spirit of this cooperation reflects a position that the nonaligned countries have been holding in the discussion of the industrial redeployment, namely that technology is assistance to the development of the nation.

Q--Commander, you spoke to us of joint enterprises. In what specific area could such enterprises be established? What are their prospects and what capabilities does our country have for developing them?

A--We have been making an effort to determine precisely the priority areas of development. However, you know that the entire year has been one of reactivation and reorganization and the problem of investment policy involves, if not a complete, at least a broad and deep knowledge of what priority areas are to be developed.

Of course, we have so far been a country which exports raw materials: coffee, cotton, gold, wood, and so forth. To change, to completely turn around this policy of investments requires time to detect or to identify these priority areas. However, we could say that in the food industry we are studying some immediate possibilities of establishing certain canned goods companies which will give the country two options: one to attack national overconsumption, and the other is to expand the possibilities of producing canned goods in the food area. In this area, Bulgaria has also expressed the desire for joint enterprises to be established. As I have been repeating, the joint enterprise has the objective of giving the country technological ability, of transferring technology to the country so that it can become expert in technology and allow the country--in this case Nicaragua--to become the total owner of a profitable, productive enterprise that produces benefits. We have also been discussing a leather factory that would make it possible for us to export to a particular market or else, depending on Nicaragua's interests, to place the product or the processes leather on the international market since so far we have been unable to even meet the national demand. [sentence as published]

These are two fields in which we are interested. However, the Bulgarians are willing to discuss other areas in which we already have contracts with other countries. We have deferred this, but the criteria, the spirit of developing this kind of enterprise with Bulgaria remains.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SECOND PCC CONGRESS

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz

FL301308 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Distinguished Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the distinguished PCC; comrade members of the second congress, comrades and friends: I have the honor and pleasure of conveying to you warm and fraternal greetings from the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party leadership and Comrade Saddam Husayan, and [applause] wishes for success of your congress. The Ba'th Party and the revolutionary government of Iraq admire and appreciate Cuba's revolutionary experience. Ever since the Cuban revolution began more than 20 years ago, it has received the support of the Arab people.

Ever since the 17 July 1968 revolution in Iraq, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Ba'th Party and PCC and between Iraq and Cuba have developed on the basis of common principles linked to the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction as well as all forms of aggression and exploitation. We are convinced that these relations, which have been established under just bases, will expand in the future.

The solid ties that exist between our two countries and parties also are based on faith in the historic role of the nonaligned countries movement, in the struggle against imperialism to consolidate national independence and in the independent will of nations to eliminate all forms of political, economic or cultural domination and exploitation of countries of the world.

Iraq--which is struggling courageously against imperialism, Zionism and forces of exploitation and aggression and is devoting all its resources to the building of a socialist society and developing the standard of living of the massess--deeply believes in the principles of nonalignment and places all its resources at the service of this movement.

It is regrettable that my country now finds itself involved in an armed conflict with Iran. However, we should like to reaffirm that Iraq believes in and adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence among neighboring countries regardless of differences in their social and political policies. It also believes in the need to settle existing problems with its neighbors and all other countries in a peaceful manner, on the rejection of occupation of territories by force and on the obligation of returning to the people their legitimate rights.

We highly regard the sincere and constant efforts of Comrade Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, aimed at achieving a just and honorable settlement of the conflict between us and Iran.

Comrades, U.S. imperialism continues to support with all its power the Zionist invaders, encouraging them to continue the usurpation [of Arab territory] and acts of aggression. It was U.S. imperialism which, in collaboration with the traitor Anwar as-Sadat and the Tel Aviv rulers, forced the signing of the Camp David agreements. This treaty represents the most dangerous conspiracy against the Palestinian people and against the Arab nation.

We have declared clearly and decisively our determination to resist and struggle against these agreements, using all possible means to recover the usurped Arab land and reestablish the rights of the Palestinian people on their land and their self-determination on such land under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

We also are determined to confront with all our forces any attempt, in any form, at the return of imperialist influence to our region, regardless of arguments and pretexts. Our region is exposed to great dangers and conflicts. But this factor--imposed by the sequels of colonialist domination and economic, political and social conditions--absolutely must not be justification for interference in the region by the imperialist powers. The peoples of the region are capable of solving their problems, settling their differences and consolidating the factors of peace, stability and peaceful coexistence between their countries without any form of foreign interference in their affairs.

Comrades, once again permit me to greet you warmly and to wish you complete success in your congress. I also congratulate President Fidel Castro, the friendly Cuban people and the PCC for the resounding successes Cuba has had on its march toward socialist construction and progress in all fields. Thank you. [applause]

Japan's Koichero Ueda

FL301417 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Japanese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro and comrades of the PCC leadership, comrade delegates to the congress: On this occasion of the Second PCC Congress, the JCP Central Committee conveys to all delegates to the congress, all party members and working people of Cuba the most cordial greeting of congratulation and solidarity.

You have defeated a military invasion, the political and economic blockade and other various acts of aggression, interventions and destructive activities launched by U.S. imperialism. You have defended the national sovereignty and people's government of Cuba and you have been advancing firmly on the path of building socialism, the first on the American continent.

Although our two countries are far apart geographically, the JCP joins you in common ties in the sense that we are struggling against U.S. imperialism's policy of national oppression. We also are struggling for abrogation of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and for a neutral and nonaligned Japan. Cuba yes, Yankees no. Japan yes, Yankees no. [applause]

Today, actions are being quickly reinforced to speed up the reemergence of Japanese militarism under the pressure of the United States whose international position has deteriorated. All parties, with the exception of ours, follow the line of adhering to these maneuvers. Therefore, the responsibility of the JCP is increasing with the firm conviction that the advance and triumph of our struggle will be a significant contribution to the great world trend of the nonaligned countries movement. We are undertaking our activities with a high spirit.

Esteemed comrades, as demonstrated by the almost over first year of the 1980's decade, the international situation is becoming complex to strengthen world peace and advance successfully the cause of social progress of peoples. It is becoming increasingly more important to oppose any foreign interference and to defend the right to national self-determination.

The cause of revolution in each country is the cause of its own people and no foreign interference or meddling should be allowed. The mistake of violating this principle must be rectified. Lenin consistently defended the right to national self-determination.

Esteemed comrades, U.S. imperialism with President-elect Reagan is going to continue the policy of strength more openly.

The role of solidarity between the three great revolutionary forces--which are the socialist camp, the revolutionary movements in developed capitalist countries and the national liberation movements--based on the principles of independence, equal rights and noninterference in domestic affairs, and the role of the nonaligned countries movement are increasingly important to achieve the important international tasks of stopping the vicious circle of the arms race of the military blocs led by the big powers, dissolving all military blocs and alliances, banning nuclear arms completely, and achieving general disarmament and a new international economic and political order based on the principles of equality and mutual cooperation.

We highly regard the fact that the JCP and PCC have been developing their bilateral relations in the complex international situation on the basis of the recognized principles between communist parties in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, and for national self-determination and world peace and social progress.

Long live the friendship between the JCP and PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Portugal's Octavio Pato

FL301530 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Octavio Pato, member of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Political Committee, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: The PCP Central Committee warmly and fraternally greets the Second PCC Congress, Comrade Fidel Castro and all Cuban communists and people.

The big gains attained by the Cuban people in their building of socialism have not been easy. The gains have been obtained despite the economic blockade with which U.S. imperialism has tried to isolate Cuba, despite the fact that U.S. troops continue to be provocatively deployed in Guantanamo, and despite the persistent campaigns of hostility, threats and provocations against the island of freedom.

The Cuban revolution and the selfless and constant struggle of its people are an encouraging example for all peoples who are struggling against imperialism and for freedom and social progress, particularly the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

The Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the Grenadian people are advancing on the path of profound revolutionary transformations. The peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala are fighting heroically with arms in hand to put an end to the fierce dictatorships that are oppressing them.

In expressing its firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Central American peoples, the PCP denounces the actions of U.S. imperialism designed to eliminate progressive revolutions and choke the aspirations of freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of that region.

The PCP will make a maximum effort so that unity of the international communist movement--the driving and uniting irreplaceable force of the world front of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces--is strengthened under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Esteemed comrades, Portuguese Communists are involved in decisive battles for the future of the gains of the 25 April revolution, specifically nationalizations, agrarian reform and rights of workers for the future of the democratic system of freedoms. The reactionary forces allied to imperialism have done everything possible to establish the political power of monopolies and latifundia. However, the strength and vitality of the labor and popular movement, in which our party plays a decisive role, essentially has (?neutralized) the materialization of this subversive plan of reactionaries.

The elections of 7 December for the Presidency of the republic were of extraordinary importance. The defeat dealt to the fascist candidate in these elections represents a great victory of our workers and of our country's democratic and antifascist forces to which our party made an important contribution. The results of the elections, in which small leftist and divisionist groups also suffered complete failure, created more favorable conditions to continue our struggle.

The PCP, revolutionary vanguard of Portugal's working class and working masses, will continue its action in the sense of organizaing, uniting and mobilizing the broadest popular masses and all democrats and antifascists to defend the gains of April and guarantee that Portugal continues to advance on the path of democracy, social progress, peace and friendship among nations.

Esteemed comrades, once again we wish the best successes on the work of the Second PCC Congress. We also express our desire to continue to work so that the traditional ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity that exist between our two parties are strengthened even more under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interest of our two peoples and countries and our common ideals of socialism and communism.

Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between the PCP and the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Syria's Ahmad al-Hasan

FL302025 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Ahmad al-Hasan, member of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC; dear comrades and friends: In the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and its secretary general, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, [applause] allow me to convey to you, and through you to all Cuban communists and the friendly Cuban people, best fraternal greetings, wishing you success in the work of your congress.

Comrades, our participation in the work of your second congress is a result of the close combative ties that bind our two parties and peoples in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction. These ties grow unceasingly closer through the joint battle we wage against a common enemy. Cuba, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, is a bulwark of revolutionary struggle. It is a vanguard in Latin America since it has made great accomplishments along the socialist road that have strengthened its prestige and its role in the international arena both within the nonaligned countries movement and within the revolutionary forces of the world.

In the light of these victories, Cuba has passed from the defensive to the offensive and has been able to offer assistance and support to the forces of liberation and progress in many countries, as it offers support and solidarity to our Arab people in their just struggle on behalf of their fundamental cause--the Palestine cause.

Comrades and friends, your congress has exceptional importance not only because of the domestic tasks it must resolve to strengthen socialist construction, but also because of the tasks at the international level, especially at a time when the offensive of the imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism has grown, particularly following the advent of Ronald Reagan, a representative of the extreme right and of the most reactionary U.S. monopolistic circles, and the new U.S. administration's policies influenced by these monopolistic circles whose tendencies poison the international climate and lead to a return to tension and cold war methods, sabotaging international detente and trying to implement a U.S. policy of domination by hinting at the use of force under the guise of fighting Soviet influence. This policy is increasingly aggressive against many nations. Proof of this are the attempts to return to the policy of blockade, threats and pressure in this continent against the socialist Republic of Cuba and the forces of freedom in Latin American countries. In our region, these are aimed against the Arab people, particularly against Syria.

Comrades and friends, you undoubtedly follow developments in our Arab region concerning the enormous dangers resulting from the Camp David conspiracy that world Zionism and U.S. imperialism are trying to implement against the Arab nation. Under the shelter of this conspiracy, the United States increased its military presence in the region, strengthened its aggressive military bases and increased pressures, threats and conspiracies against the peoples of the region. It further strengthened the Israeli military arsenal, giving it support and assistance in its hostile policy against the Palestine people. The United States supports the creation of colonies and the annexation of occupied Arab territories, including the Arab city of Jerusalem.

Under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria is a base of steadfastness and rejection because of its geographic and national position as concerns the Palestine question. Because it is the principal military and political force in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the Camp David parties, Syria has been the main objective which they are attempting to hit and weaken. This explains the brutal offensive to which Syria is exposed. This vain attempt to eliminate Syria's national and liberating role makes the forces of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction and the Camp David parties increase their pressures and conspiracies against Syria. They are mobilizing for this purpose their reserves of counterrevolutionary forces represented by the organization of the Muslim Brotherhood so as to paralyze and weaken Syria's role.

However, thanks to the consciousness of the masses, the unity of the progressive national front with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Syria has been able to firmly reject all forms of pressure from internal and external conspiracies and to abort the enemies' plans, since Syria today plays a vanguard role against the offensive of U.S. imperialism in the Arab region. This role has been enshrined in the resolutions and guidelines of the 7th regional Syrian congress and the 13th national party congress which reaffirms the continuation of the struggle, the strengthening of the elements of steadfastness and rejection, and the achievement of a strategic equilibrium in our struggle with the Israeli enemy. The signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with the friendly Soviet Union is convincing proof of the development of relations with the USSR. So are the announcements of the merging with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and our concern in developing friendly relations with all forces of liberation and progress in the world.

Our principled position is strengthened against the Camp David accords and against the plans of U.S. imperialism to try to stir up centers of tension and conflict in the region particularly in the Arab Gulf area with the aim of weakening its capacities and distracting the attention of the peoples of this region from essential matters. At the same time, we proclaim our adherence to a just peace based on a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine Arab people, to wit: their right to return to their homeland, to free self-determination and the establishment of their independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

In concluding, I once again salute you, wishing you success in your congress and greater progress in the achievement of the objectives of your great people, the victory of the cause of liberation and socialism. Long live the PCC! Long live the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party! Long live the friendship between Syria and Cuba! Thank you. [Shouts of "viva"; applause]

Guinea's Lansane Diane

FL302122 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Lansane Diane, member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Politburo and minister of the People's Army, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in French with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, secretary general [as heard] of the PCC, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers; comrades of the presidential table; comrade delegates: Allow me, first of all, to convey to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and all comrade delegates, the best wishes from your comrades in struggle of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, of your comrade in struggle, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, [applause] their keen congratulations for the great and resounding successes that you have obtained in the fulfillment of the program that your revolutionary people set out to do during the first congress of their Communist Party. Your success does not surprise us because we know of your loyalty to your revolutionary line, your love for your work to make of this island of freedom an unassailable bastion of popular revolution, the true realization of prosperity and democratic progress.

The report presented at the opening of this second congress by your first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, eloquently portrays the highly positive balance of your many achievements in the various fronts of your national revolution. Your second congress will define another program of action for future years. Our presence here at these historic moments is a modest expression of the friendship and militant solidarity of our people who follow with particular attention the vigorous and dynamic development of the Cuban revolution. We are here to bear witness to the firm support of the Guinean people to this country's gigantic program of revolutionary transformation and your heroic struggle to create the material and moral well-being of the Cuban people.

Our wishes are not mere compliments. Believe me, the ties of friendship, of active solidarity, of fruitful cooperation that comrades Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure have forged between the revolutionary peoples of Guinea and Cuba have been consolidated with the passing years. These ties prescribe a greater rapprochement, a unity of action against our common enemies who grow increasingly concerned about Cubans visiting Guinea or Guineans visiting Cuba. And they have cause to be concerned. We are proud to meet, to consolidate our ties, strengthen our fruitful and multiple cooperation, along with this bilateral, fruitful cooperation that has already borne fruit in Guinea and in Cuba. Our unity of action within the nonaligned movement must be noted. It attests to the solidity of the internal and external ties that bind the Cuban and Guinean peoples and their leaders, Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Comrade delegates, in conveying best wishes and the keen message of encouragement from the peoples of Guinea, allow us to congratulate your leader, the friend of our people, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro [applause] for the gigantic task he is carrying out in this country, for his valuable contribution to the consolidation of the nonaligned movement for the advent of a new world, finally free of colonialism, racism, imperialism--for the advent of a world of freedom, justice, peace and democratic progress, ready for the revolution, committed by the revolution. Long live the revolution. [shouts of "viva"] Thank you very much. [applause]

Afghanistan's Keshtmand

FL241902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and deputy prime minister, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, dear comrade delegates, comrades: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Babrak Karmal, [applause] the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], I convey to you, comrade delegates to the Second PCC Congress and, through you, to all communists and all the heroic people of Cuba, warm and heartfelt greetings, and I wish you ever greater victories in fulfilling the enormous task put forward in this congress.

Comrades, this congress has been convoked at a time when, on the one side, the correlation of world forces is changing in favor of socialism, peace and progress and the revolutionary and liberation movements. These movements are increasingly gaining momentum. On the other side, tyrannical imperialism, particularly the criminal U.S. imperialism in shameless and overt collaboration with the Chinese hegemonists, has become increasingly aggressive in the implementation of its criminal policies. U.S. imperialists fan the flames of war in Asia, turn Western Europe into a horrible reserve of thermonuclear arms and carry on as in the past the plundering of Latin America. The escalation of tension and intensification of the arms race by U.S. imperialism increasingly jeopardizes international relations and draws us ever closer to the holocaust of war. The Pentagon war machinery has assumed a dangerous position in the Middle East and its military and war preparations are underway elsewhere in other parts of the world under the name of the so-called vital interests of the United States which practically embrace half of our planet. In order to conceal its own crimes and encroachments and to mislead the public, U.S. imperialists, along with the hegemonist Chinese leaders and their allies, decry the so-called Afghanistan affair while this is nothing but a traitorous attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Presently, this sanguinary U.S. imperialism, in connivance with the treacherous Beijing leadership and in alliance with the most reactionary circles and regimes of the world, has launched an undeclared war against our country and people. These aggressions and interventions are multiform. They range from the exportation of counterrevolutionary bandits to the dispatch of professional mercenaries and assassins from Pakistani soil; from chemical arsenal bombs to various lethal weapons of U.S. and Chinese make, from the behind-the-scenes activities to the conspiracies and waves of falsifications and machinations. Imperialism and reaction, who were displaced from their access to Afghanistan, set out to disseminate false reports and level accusations and to desperately attempt to divert the nature of the true economic and progressive transformations currently being implemented in the DRA. They also drew a false picture of the true character of the DRA's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But thanks to the great Soviet Union as well as other progressive forces in the world who have unsparingly supported our revolution and its humane and progressive ideals, we shall attain victory. [applause]

The Soviet Union, fully consistent with its principles, has closed ranks with their friendship and internationalist aid to the Afghan people. As Comrade Babrak Karmal, our general secretary, said: The time is passing. Many years will elapse and the world might endure numerous changes but the profound feeling of friendship and gratitude for the Soviet Union shall remain immortal in the hearts of the subsequent generations of our people. [applause]

The all-sided and unsparing support of the Soviet Union to revolutionary Cuba is a brilliant example of its Leninist, internationalist policy and an example of its resolute and dedicated defense of liberation and revolution.

Long live the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between democratic Afghanistan and Cuba. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the triumphant Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "viva", applause]

PCC CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON PARAGUAY'S MAIDANA

FL301600 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text of a resolution drafted by the Second PCC Congress concerning the first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], Antonio Maidana; read during the congress' 19 December morning session at Havana's Palace of Conventions by the session's chairman, PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto--recorded]

[Text] On 27 August 1980, outstanding and beloved revolutionary patriot Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the PCP, was kidnapped in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Antonio Maidana, unquestionable hero of Paraguay, for 20 years suffered the most brutal punishment and horrendous subhuman conditions in the prisons of the fascist Stroessner regime. These prisons failed to change his political and ideological convictions. His firm determination to fight in defense of the interests of his people, the highest revolutionary morals, his communist consciousness and his strong internationalist spirit, built him a barrier against the most varied forms of physical and psychological torture applied by the tyranny's front men in complicity with the Yankee Central Intelligence Agency.

Released in January 1977 thanks to the tenacious actions of the Paraguayan people and the powerful force of international solidarity, Maidana rejoined, with renewed energy, the just struggle of his people and his party for national, anti-imperialist liberation, the restoration of democratic freedoms and social development. Since then, his fervent denunciations and tireless revolutionary labors dealt perceptible blows to the fascist regime of Stroessner, who for 26 years has been oppressing that brother people at the employ of the imperialist monopolies, the oligarchy and his own petty interests. The unified, consistent and tireless actions of Antonio Maidana caused huge uneasiness and insecurity for the fascist gang which saw in the resolute struggle of this great revolutionary the whole Paraguayan people's will to overcome.

During his first visit to our country after his release from jail, the Council of State of Cuba, in the name of all the people, awarded the Playa Giron Order to Antonio Maidana as a token of our affection and admiration for the lofty historic merits of this distinguished Latin American hero.

In view of the serious danger to the valued and noble life of Antonio Maidana, the Second PCC Congress demands his immediate return and respect for his life. We call on all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to double their solidarity with Maidana to rescue him from the claws of the fascist Paraguayan regime and thus condemn those who are guilty of this shameful action which could end up in murder. The second congress commissions the Central Committee to make all efforts, through our solidarity, that will lead to Antonio Maidana's reappearance, to respect for his life, and to the release of the beloved revolutionary brother, a worthy son of our America. [applause] [resolution is passed unanimously]

DEPARTURE OF MORE DELEGATES TO PCC CONGRESS

FL241558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Several delegations that attended the Second PCC Congress have left for home. [Politburo members] Juan Almeida Bosque, Jose Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret Prieto and Sergio del Valle Jimenez have seen off Josef Korcak, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Politburo; Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; Ali Mahmoud of the Polisario Front; and Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.

Meanwhile, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, saw off K.P. Silva, secretary general of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat, saw off Octavio Pato, member of the Communist Party of Portugal Politburo and Secretariat, and Jorgen Jensen, president of Denmark's Communist Party.

CASTRO RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL241518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has received Tariq 'Aziz, head of the delegation of Iraq's Ba'th Party that attended our party's Second Congress. The talks, attended by Iraq's ambassador to Cuba (Archad Trufig Ismail), dealt with international affairs, relations between the two parties and the Iraq-Iran conflict. Also attending the meeting for the Cuban side were Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca.

SRV HONORS CUBAN WOMEN AT HAVANA CEREMONY

OW241613 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 24--The Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba on December 22 held a ceremony to hand over the Friendship Order conferred by the Vietnamese state on the Federation of Cuban Women for its assistance to the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression and in socialist construction and national defence.

On the same occasion, Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, presented the medal "For Women's Liberation," the highest medal of her union, to Ms Vilma Espin, alternate member of the political bureau of the PCC and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and seven other Cuban women activists in the Movement for Solidarity with Vietnam.

Present at the ceremony were Sergio del Jimenez Valle, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Commission, and other Cuban officials.

On the Vietnamese side were Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the political bureau, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the party delegation to the 2nd PCC congress, Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo.

On behalf of the Federation of Cuban Women and the recipients, Vilma Espin hailed the successes recorded by the Vietnamese women and other people as an outstanding contribution to the world revolutionary movement and the cause of peace and progress.

She condemned the Chinese expansionists for continuing provocations against Vietnam and said: "The Cuban people always stand by the side of the Vietnamese people and consider the latter's cause as their own."

She expressed the Cuban women's determination to side with the Vietnamese women and other people in fighting against the Chinese aggressors and countering the attacks of imperialism.

"The Cuban people admire Vietnam's example and are ready to follow it if the imperialists recklessly invade Cuba," she said.

VCP DELEGATION TO CUBAN CONGRESS LEAVES HAVANA

OW251545 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 25--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] led by Tran Quoc Hoan, political bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Havana yesterday after attending the PCC Second Congress.

It was seen off at the airport by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, political bureau member of the PCC Central Committee. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo was also present.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation visited several production establishments in Havana, attended a meeting for solidarity with Vietnam at the Nguyen Van Troi paper mill, and had cordial meetings with other international delegations to the congress.

CASTRO MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

FL261532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, has received Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council's Standing Committee and of the commission for organizing the party of workers of Ethiopia. The leader of the brother country headed Ethiopia's delegation to the second congress of the party. In their talks, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, they discussed bilateral relations between Cuba and Ethiopia and several topics of interest concerning the international political situation.

Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat was present at the talks for the Cuban side.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK220957 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Vientiane 22 Dec (KPL)--General secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] CC and premier, Kaysone Phomvihan, and President Souphanouvong, on the eve of the LPDR's 5th founding anniversary celebration, received warmest greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Over the past 5 years, Fidel Castro said in his message, the Lao people under the leadership of the vangard Lao People's Revolutionary Party, have scored many great victories in the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains and in the socialist construction.

The Cuban leader expressed the support and solidarity of the Cuban people, party, and government to the Lao people's just struggle and wished for the further consolidation of fraternal cooperation between Cuba and Laos on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TERRITORIAL MILITIAS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE SET UP

FL261148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The national organization committee to head the campaign to obtain funds to finance the territorial militia troops has been set up in this capital. It is made up of mass and student organizations. The committee is headed by Roberto Veiga and includes Vilma Espin, Jose Ramirez Cruz and Armando Acosta, all alternate members of the Politburo and leaders of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, Federation of Cuban Women, National Association of Small Farmers and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, respectively.

The committee will be in charge of setting the standards and controlling the campaign to finance the territorial militias, a proposal made at the Second Congress [of the Communist Party of Cuba] by the Pinar del Rio delegate, Osvaldo Diaz Gonzalez.

This proposal, which is massively supported throughout the country, asks that militia training be carried out without affecting production, services or studies. Militia members should use part of their holidays and their spare time for their training. The proposal also says that the militia member should buy his or her own uniform and equipment and do days of volunteer work and other types of activities in work centers, municipalities and provinces with a view to obtaining funds and defraying the cost of purchasing weapons.

Some of the ways to realize this support under study by the national organization committee are the donation of the wages for a day's work by the worker, the contribution of productive work and cash gifts, all on a strictly voluntary basis.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY MISSION VISITS CUBA

FL301120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister (Vo Dong Giang) visited Havana from 24 to 29 December at the invitation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. During its stay in our country, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca with whom it had a broad exchange of views about the forthcoming ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned countries movement in New Delhi, capital of India.

The delegation also was briefed on the efforts being made by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned movement to find a peaceful, political, just and honorable solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The two sides concurred in the need that the aforementioned ministerial meeting contribute to strengthen even more the unity of the nonaligned movement and to establish a climate of peace and detente in international relations.

GUADELOUPE

REPORT ON GISCARD D'ESTAING'S 6-DAY VISIT

PA301837 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 30 Dec (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing took advantage of his private visit to the French Antilles over the past week to stress the "irrevocable" connection of Martinique and Guadeloupe to France.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing and his family spent the Christmas holiday visiting the two Caribbean island groups, both of which are French overseas departments whose residents vote as full French citizens. They arrived back in Paris today after a six-day stay in the tropics.

The French president's very clear-cut indications that France intended to maintain its overseas possessions took on special significance in light of a spate of bombings in Guadeloupe, where a movement for independence is forming.

In the most spectacular action to date, a bomb exploded on Sunday at the airport in the Guadeloupe capital, injuring one person and causing serious damage, just a few hours before Mr Giscard d'Estaing was to pass through. A few days earlier, a bomb went off at the headquarters of a French television network, a symbol of the French presence in the Antilles.

During his visit Mr Giscard d'Estaing was careful not to comment publicly on these attacks nor on a recent ultimatum, by an organization calling itself the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (GLA), warning French settlers to get out of the country by 31 December. Observers said that Mr Giscard d'Estaing was attempting, through his deliberate silence, to show that it was necessary to avoid according too much importance to these actions and threats, which have nonetheless provoked a certain malaise in Guadeloupe. In remarks to local officials, the French president described the attacks as "isolated actions" which would be punished eventually and which in no way threaten Guadeloupe's attachment to France.

Although it is generally believed that the GLA--which did not claim responsibility for the latest attacks--counts only a handful of members, local officials fear that continued violence could discourage investors, whose economic input is necessary to the development of the island.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing has said that numerous problems affecting Guadelopue and Martinique--unemployment, the exodus to the mainland, the sugar crisis, financial dependence increased by hurricanes, inequalities inherited from the colonial era--would best be solved by the policy of "economic and social departmentalization," or development aid from metropolitan France. This policy, which he launched in 1974 in the first year of his presidency, was the focus of discussions with local officials during the past week's visit.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS POSSIBLE SOVIET AID

FL301537 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet Union will be able to offer aid to the Jamaican people with equipment for water supply systems, irrigation and road building. This possibility was discussed at a meeting which Jamaican Government Minister Pearnel Charles held with Soviet officials in charge of economic affairs at the embassy accredited to Kingston, Igor Donkov and (Chemil Kaisaliy).